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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'HUNAN DAILY' EDITORIAL HAILS PROVINCIAL CCP CONGRESS

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Oct 77 HK

[HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Advance in Victory Along the Line of the 11th Party Congress--Warmly Celebrating the Victorious Conclusion of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CCP Congress"; date not given]

[Summary] Under the earnest concern of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee and under the guidance of the spirit of the 11th Party Congress, the Fourth Hunan Provincial CCP Congress has completed its tasks and victoriously ended. This congress held high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implemented the line of the 11th Party Congress, summed up the experiences of the struggle between two lines in our province since the Third Provincial Party Congress, particularly the experiences of the struggle against the "gang of four," and worked out the combat tasks in our province under the new policy decision. The congress selected the Fourth Hunan Provincial CCP Committee. The congress will play a great part in and have a far reaching effect on impelling socialist revolution and construction throughout the province.

Seven years have elapsed since the Third Provincial Party Congress. These rather unusual 7 years were years in which a life-and-death struggle was waged between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, and Marxism and revisionism, and a great victory was won. "Over the past 7 years, under the correct leadership of the Provincial CCP Committee, the party members, armymen and people in Chairman Mao's native province have persisted in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, closely followed the strategic plans of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee and waged resolute struggles against Lin Piao's antiparty clique and his agents sent to Hunan, particularly against the antiparty clique of the "gang of four," their black hand stretched into Hunan--the bourgeois careerist and conspirator--and the small number of people they recruited. They have smashed their frantic attacks one after another and won great victories one after another. They have undergone stringent tests and steeling." The mass movements to learn from Ta-ching in industry and from Ta-chai in agriculture in the urban and rural areas throughout the province have been on a magnificent scale, and the situation of the new leap forward in the national economy is emerging.

"We have taken a heavy burden and embarked on a long road in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the new historical period of carrying on past traditions and opening up a way for those who follow, party organizations at all levels, party members, armymen and people throughout the province must actively respond to the call issued by this party congress, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th Party Congress and the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, and struggle to initially build our province into a socialist industrial province by 1980 and our country into a modernized, powerful socialist country within this century." This is a very glorious and arduous task. To accomplish this task we must have very high revolutionary fighting spirit, very great energy and very good style of work. Basically speaking, we must arm our minds with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At present the situation at home and abroad is excellent. The situation is very favorable to us. We must grasp this situation and advance victoriously. We must quickly turn the combat call issued by the congress into practical actions of the 1.7 million party members and the 48 million armymen and people in the entire province. Like leading comrades of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, leading cadres at all levels must seize the day, go deep into basic-level units, conduct investigation and study and take the lead in working hard. Proceeding from reality, we must persist in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and carry out the tasks, one by one, put forward by the congress. We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and regard it as the core of our work and as the impetus for all items of work. We must pay attention to current work, tidy up communes, brigades and enterprises, mobilize people to engage in winter cultivation and farmland capital construction, learn science and technology, promote production of electricity and coal and whip up a new upsurge of revolution and production. We must accelerate the pace of building Ta-ching-type enterprises everywhere and Ta-chai-type counties everywhere.

CSO: 4005

HUPEH ARTICLE RECALLS MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Oct 77 HK

[Excerpts of article by the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee: "He Turned the Tide and Accomplished Immortal Achievements--Recalling Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao's Great Revolutionary Practice in Wuhan During the Great Revolutionary Era"]

[Summary] "From the winter of 1926 to the autumn of 1927, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao lived and fought for nearly 10 months in Hupeh. It was an important stage during the first revolutionary war in China and was the first critical juncture through which the Chinese revolution passed from victory to defeat and from defeat to victory."

In the winter of 1926 the peasant movement centered in Hunan was developing in a dynamic way. From 4 April to 5 February 1927, Chairman Mao inspected the peasant movements in Hsiangtan, Hsianghsiang, Hengshan, Liling and Changsha counties. Soon afterward he wrote the brilliant Marxist document "Report On an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" in his residence in Wuchang. "In March 1927 Chairman Mao founded the Central Peasant Movement Institute in Wuchang. It recruited 800 students from all over the country. They studied the theories of the peasant movement and participated in revolutionary struggles."

To strengthen the unified leadership of the peasant movement throughout the country, on 30 March 1927 the representatives of the peasant associations of Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi and of the Honan Armed Peasant Self-Defense Army held a joint conference at the office of the Hunan Peasant Association. The conference elected 13 people, including Chairman Mao, Fang Chih-min and Peng Pai, as committee members of the Provisional Executive Committee of the National Peasant Association of China. Chairman Mao was elected as a Standing Committee member and director of the Organization Department, taking charge of the work of the Provisional Executive Committee.

In the spring of 1927 Chiang Kai-shek perpetrated a series of bloody incidents in Kanchou, Nanchang, Chiuchiang and Anching and whipped up a counter-revolutionary countercurrent. Within the Wuhan revolutionary government the upper-level KMT elements represented by Wang Ching-wei also stepped up their conspiracies with Chiang Kai-shek, suppressed and dealt blows to the

workers' and peasants' movements and conspired to launch a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. Chairman Mao exposed the reactionary features of Wang Ching-wei in a timely way and at the same time resolutely held that the workers and peasants must take up weapons and use armed revolution to oppose the armed counterrevolution.

In May 1927, after the main force of the Northern Expedition Army had gone north, the reactionary warlord Hsia Tou-yin openly rebelled in Ichang and attempted to attack and occupy Wuhan. The rebellious army approached the suburban area of Wuhan, and the situation became very critical. Chairman Mao was very decisive and sent students to cooperate with the troops under the command of Comrade Yeh Ting. They defeated Hsiao Tou-yin and defended Wuhan, the revolutionary center at that time.

"On 7 August 1927 the Party Central Committee held an urgent meeting in Hankou attended by Chairman Mao, Tsai Ho-shen, Jen Pi-shih, Su Chao-cheng, Chang Tai-lei, Teng Hsiao-ping and other comrades. At the meeting Chairman Mao criticized the right opportunist Chen Tu-hsiu's mistakes in voluntarily relinquishing leadership power over the united front and in opposing the peasant revolution." The meeting affirmed the general principles of resisting the KMT reactionaries' slaughter policies with armed force and of launching the land reform. It also decided to stage the autumn harvest uprising.

"After the meeting, as a commissioner of the central authorities, Chairman Mao went to Hunan to convey the spirit of the 7 August meeting, reorganized the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, led the autumn harvest uprising in the border region of Hunan and Kiangsi and the march toward Chingkangshan, and established the first rural revolutionary base. He founded the first workers' and peasants' Red Army, lit the spark of 'armed separatism by workers and peasants' and opened up the brilliant road of using the rural areas to besiege the cities and ultimately seizing the cities. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have followed this revolutionary road, gone through the second revolution in China, the war against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation, and won the great victory of the new democratic revolution."

CSO: 4005

'GANG OF FOUR'S' USE OF CHAOYANG AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCORED

Peking KUANG-MING JIH-PAO in Chinese 23 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 HK

[Article by reporters and correspondents of LIAO-NING JIH-PAO and Liao-ning Radio: "The Truth Is Revealed and the Evidence Is Irrefutable--Exposing and Criticizing the Crimes of the 'Gang of Four' and Their Followers in Using the Chaoyang Agricultural College As a Tool for Usurping Party and State Power"]

[Summary] "Editor's Note: The 'gang of four,' their confidant in Liao-ning Province, and counterrevolutionary careerist Chih Chun [6688 5028] used the so-called 'experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College' as a big stone to hurl at the party and to push their counterrevolutionary political program. They held an on-the-spot meeting to direct the spearhead at esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. They concocted the antiparty slogan 'Work in opposition to the 17 years after national liberation' and distorted the historical fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had been predominant for the past two decades or so. They ranted that the college had only one major, 'The major of struggle against capitalist roaders,' and attempted to train youths into counterrevolutionary hatchetmen like Chang Tieh-sheng."

The "gang of four" and their confidant in Liaoning vigorously publicized the so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College" and made this college a "model" for the purpose of usurping party and state power.

In the second half of 1974 the "gang of four" stepped up their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. Their confidant in Liaoning and Chih Chun also took advantage of the "on-the-spot m-eting to learn from the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College in conducting the education revolution" and wantonly directed the spearhead at the Party Central Committee. Their aim was to topple Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the State Council.

At the meeting the followers of the "gang of four" praised the Chaoyang Agricultural College as an advanced school "holding high the banner of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and taking the road of a communist labor university." Meanwhile, they fabricated charges against the

Kiangsi Communist Labor University founded by Chairman Mao and supported by Premier Chou. Obviously, they took the Chaoyang Agricultural College as a stone and hurled it at the red flag of "Communist Labor University" and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education.

The antiparty slogan chanted by the "gang of four" and their followers, "work in opposition to the 17 years after national liberation," was aimed at "obliterating the fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education predominated during the 17 years after liberation. It completely negated the tremendous achievements scored by vast numbers of cadres and masses on the education front during these 17 years." A month after Premier Chou passed away, the "gang of four" put forward a poisonous article entitled "Building a New World While Criticizing the Old World." They pinned on the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee and the State Council who emphasized all-round implementation of the party's education policy the political labels of "eclectic sophists," "those stirring up the rightist wind to reverse verdicts," "defenders of all old systems and capitalist restorationists."

The "gang of four" wanted to turn the Chaoyang Agricultural College into a "political college" for training "stanch fighters against capitalist roaders." They elaborately concocted the counterrevolutionary political program that "old cadres are democrats and democrats are capitalist roaders." They fabricated a so-called "new change in class relations" and asserted that the "bourgeoisie" was in our party.

Integrating teaching with scientific research and productive labor is a new pedagogical system of a socialist university. But, to suit the needs of the "political college," the "gang of four" said that "productive labor should be the foundation." Political activities and productive labor were allowed to take up as much time as required, and teaching was conducted during the time left over. As a result, scientific researchers became laborers, scientific research funds were misappropriated and most of the scientific research equipment was damaged.

In the first half of 1976, when the "gang of four" quickened their pace of usurping party and state power, that confidant of the gang in the Chaoyang Prefectural Party Committee and another confidant in the Chaoyang Agricultural College developed the "political college bureaus and faculties," that is, the various faculties of the Chaoyang Agricultural College and the various bureaus of the prefectural party committee ran the offices together. Some students of this college took over the principal posts of the bureaus. This actually meant substituting the college for the government.

As the "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College" played an ever greater role in opposing the party, the "gang of four" and their followers tightened their control over this college. In January 1975 Chiang Ching personally recommended students for admission to this college. In October 1975, when the "gang of four" were stepping up their antiparty activities,

their confidant in this college sent a large delegation to Tsinghua and Peking universities. The Gang's two lieutenants in Peking and their jackal in charge of agriculture in Liaoning took the opportunity to whip up a wave of counterrevolutionary demagogic. Their female lieutenant in Peking said: "The Chaoyang Agricultural College [delegation] is highly sensitive. It has come at a good time. Its coming gives us support." That sinister Lieutenant Chih Chun also said: "We are comrades in arms. Our hearts beat in unison." That jackal felt so overwhelmingly flattered that he said: "The Chaoyang Agricultural College is a branch of Tsinghua and Peking universities."

"That confidant of the 'gang of four' in the Chaoyang Agricultural College colluded with the two sinister lieutenants in Peking and acted against the plans and policies laid down by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. He collected by illegal means the speeches made by a few leading comrades of the State Council, vilified them as absurdities and put them up for open criticism at the college. He also sent some people to other places to 'make investigations' and 'collect' ammunition for attacking the central leading comrades.

"After the complete downfall of the 'gang of four,' their followers and confidants in Liaoning were not reconciled to their defeat but made a deathbed struggle. That confidant in the Chaoyang Agricultural College put up a desperate fight and maintained his reactionary stand. He wildly attacked the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and refused to expose and criticize the conspiratorial activities of the 'gang of four' and their followers."

The vast numbers of teachers and students of the Chaoyang Agricultural College saw and hated the criminal activities of the "gang of four" and their followers in Liaoning. After the "gang of four" were smashed, they wrathfully exposed and criticized the towering crimes committed by the "gang of four" and their followers in Liaoning.

CSO: 4005

ECONOMIC

10 DO'S, 10 DON'TS ON ECONOMIC FRONT CLARIFIED

Party Leadership

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 22 Oct 77 OW

[Second in series of talks entitled: "Deepen the Criticism of the Gang of Four and Clarify the '10 Do's and 10 Don'ts' on the Economic Front" under the subtitle: "Whether or Not We Need Party Leadership"]

[Summary] "'Whether or not we need party leadership' is the focus of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. In this regard a serious divergence and sharp struggle exist between our party and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique. The CCP is a great, glorious and correct party personally founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. It is the force at the core which leads our revolutionary cause. However, to realize its criminal aims to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, the Gang of Four wantonly intervened in and undermined our party, resulting in impurity in the party's ideological and organizational work and workstyle and in the weakening and sabotaging of its leadership.

"In the political report delivered at the 11th National CCP Congress, Chairman Hua pointed out: To grasp the key link in running the country it is, necessary to run the party well. To grasp the key link in running the party it is necessary, first of all, to thoroughly criticize the various fallacies spread by the Gang of Four on this major issue of party leadership, to eliminate their pernicious influence and to truly understand, through the exposure and criticism of the gang, the significance in strengthening party leadership. It is of great significance to party building. It is also of great immediate significance to the mass movement to learn from Taching and build up Taching-type enterprises and to learn from Tachai and build up Tachai-type counties throughout the country."

We would like to discuss the issue in the following three parts:

"1. It is essential to persist in the Marxist principle that 'the party must lead everything.'"

In the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." Chairman Mao also said: "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party--it is the party that exercises overall leadership." We have won tremendous victories in the new democratic revolution and in the socialist revolution simply because Chairman Mao built the party well ideologically, politically and organizationally, and persisted in upholding the Marxist principle that "the party must lead everything."

"The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao Gang of Four were a bunch of vicious enemies of Marxism. They feared and hated most the tremendous victories won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the party. Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary deeds they tried a thousand and one ways to oppose the principle that the party must lead everything."

They ranted about "using mass organizations to replace the party" and "kicking party committees aside to make revolution." Without the Communist Party there will be no new China, nor will there be victories in socialist revolution and construction. Without the party committees, how can we make revolution? What the Gang of Four sought to make was not revolution but counter-revolution. They tried to topple the Communist Party and kick aside the party committees at all levels which persisted in upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and dared to struggle against the gang. They also recruited new-born counterrevolutionary elements and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting to carry out the criminal activities to usurp party and state leadership and replace the party with the gang.

"Under the control and influence of the Gang of Four, some units disobeyed the party committees and refused to follow the party's decisions. Some of the units substituted their factions for the party committees, placed themselves above the party committees and issued orders and directives themselves, thus seriously disrupting the centralized and unified leadership of the party. In areas and units where the Gang of Four extended their tentacles the party organizations were paralyzed, communication lines were interrupted, factories stopped production and capitalist trends became rampant."

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the Gang of Four, crushed their bourgeois factionalist setup and strengthened the party's leadership. Profound changes have rapidly taken place in revolution and production in areas and units where the Gang of Four had tight control. Facts prove that the revolution will win victories and production will surge, once the party's leadership is strengthened, and that the revolution will suffer setbacks and production will be disrupted if the party's leadership is weakened or undermined.

"2. It is totally impermissible to create antagonism between the party leadership in the ideological-political line and the party's organizational leadership."

The party's centralized leadership is exercised through its leadership in the ideological-political line and its organizational leadership. "However, with ulterior motives, the Gang of Four set the party leadership in the ideological-political line against its organizational leadership. They attacked the party's organizational principle and party discipline as 'the old rut' and 'restrictions and fetters' which ought to be discarded, and they advocated anarchism, clamoring that 'the correct orientation is to direct the spearhead upward against the leadership,' thus seriously undermining the party's centralized leadership and its solidarity and unity.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.' The leadership in the ideological-political line is the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can an ideological-political unity of the whole party be achieved, can the party become a united, strong, unified and fighting party, and can it guide the complex struggles in the course of revolution and accomplish the great historical missions shouldered by us. But the party leadership in the ideological-political line and its organizational leadership are unified and inseparable. Without a correct ideological-political line the party's organization cannot be consolidated and developed. Similarly, the party's organizational consolidation is an important guarantee for implementing its ideological-political line.

It is therefore necessary to rely upon party organizations at various levels to implement the party's ideological-political line. If the party's organizational leadership is written off, its leadership in the ideological-political line will get nowhere and cannot be exercised. Isn't it true?"

The Gang of Four set the party's leadership in the ideological-political line against its organizational leadership in a vain attempt to paralyze party organizations at various levels and write off party leadership as a whole. They intended to disguise themselves as representatives of the correct line and the reincarnation of party leadership. Their "correct line" was not Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line but their counterrevolutionary revisionist line designed to usurp party and state leadership. Their "leadership" was not our party's leadership but their factional leadership.

"We must therefore thoroughly expose and criticize this counterrevolutionary plot of the Gang of Four, enable all party members to know the dialectical relationship between the party's leadership in the ideological-political line and its organizational leadership, further strengthen our party concept, resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies, adhere to the principle of the party's democratic centralism, faithfully carry out party resolutions, strictly observe party discipline and wage resolute struggle against those who undermine party organizational principles and engage in antiparty factional activities and splittism.

"3. It is totally impermissible to create antagonism between the central leadership and the leadership of local party committees at all levels.

"Our party's organizations, from the central to the grassroots levels, are an entity, and every party organization of any locality, department or unit is an integral part of the whole party. In other words, the leadership, either exercised by the party Central Committee or by local party committees at various levels, is indispensable to party leadership. Of course, the party Central Committee is the party's supreme headquarters, and its leadership is of prime importance and plays the most important role. Only under the party Central Committee's centralized leadership can our party become a strong leading core and bring its leading role into full play. However, the leadership of local party committees at various levels is also indispensable. If the necessary leading role of local party committees under the centralized leadership of the central party committee is negated, the party Central Committee's leadership will not exist and it will be impossible to exercise the party's centralized leadership and implement the party's line, principles and policies, hence making it impossible to see to it that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled down to every grassroots unit. In this connection Lenin correctly pointed out: 'The activities of the party's local organizations constitute the foundation of all party activities as a whole.' Therefore, while strengthening the party Central Committee's centralized leadership it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of local party committees at all levels."

The Gang of Four did their utmost to oppose and undermine the leadership of local party committees at various levels and set the party Central Committee's leadership against that of local party committees at various levels. They distorted right and wrong in a vain attempt to paralyze party committees and even clamored that party committees at various levels must be crushed. The "central committee" they referred to was not the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao but their factional central committee. Their followers openly clamored: "You have your Central Committee and we have ours." Chiang Ching also said: "If you do not listen to my words it means you do not listen to party instructions." They wanted to place their own faction above the party Central Committee as well as party organizations at various levels.

"We must thoroughly expose and criticize the Gang of Four's criminal scheme designed to oppose the party Central Committee and undermine local party committees at various levels in order to undermine the leadership of the whole party, and resolutely obey the command of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. In the meantime we must also uphold the leadership of local party committees at various levels, rigidly carry out resolutions adopted and instructions issued by local party committees at various levels and never permit anyone to negate and oppose the leadership of party committees under any pretext.

"In the report on the revision of the party constitution Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out: The Gang of Four serves as an excellent teacher by negative example and has given us a very good lesson by creating confusion on the

character of the party and its leadership role. The cadres and masses on our economic front must make good use of the Gang of Four as a teacher by negative example, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, strengthen party leadership over economic work and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, deepen the mass movements of learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and make new contributions toward accelerating our country's economic growth and realizing the four modernizations in China before the end of the century."

Significance of Production

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 24 Oct 77 OW

[Fourth in a series of talks under the general title: "Deepen the Criticism of the Gang of Four and Clarify the '10 Do's and Don'ts' on the Economic Front"; this talk is entitled "Whether or Not It Is Necessary To Promote Production Well"; previous talks in this series not processed]

[Excerpts] A fundamental task of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is to promote production well and rapidly develop the socialist economy on the basis of putting politics in command. This is Marxist common sense. Nevertheless, the Gang of Four deliberately opposed revolution to production, spread various fallacies, wantonly labeling and bludgeoning others. They slandered those who promoted production as "criminal" and praised those who sabotaged production as "meritorious," thus creating an abnormal situation in which "it was wrong to put every effort into building socialism and it was right to enjoy the fruits of socialism without having to work." They have inflicted heavy losses on socialist revolution and construction. We must firmly grasp the key link of class struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the ultra-rightist essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by the Gang of Four. We must set to rights those things they turned upside down with regard to right and wrong on political line, ideology and theory. We must have a correct understanding of the dialectic relationship between revolution and production and have a profound understanding of the significance of promoting socialist production well.

Let us discuss the following four points in connection with the significance of promoting production:

1. Efforts to develop socialist production are required to strengthen the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to defeat the capitalist forces.

To completely defeat the resistance and restorational activities of the new and old-line bourgeoisie remains an arduous task to be fulfilled. To fulfill this task we must rely not only on the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat but on its strong economic power as well. Only by promptly

achieving the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology, and rapidly developing socialist production, can we strengthen the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly enhance the supremacy of socialism and defeat the capitalist forces in the course of the struggle between the two classes and two roads.

2. Speedy development of socialist production is required to strengthen our national defense forces and our preparedness against imperialist and social-imperialist aggression. The contemporary era is still an era of revolutionary struggle between imperialism and the proletariat. As long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist in the world, war is inevitable. Our socialist country must constantly strengthen its national defense forces and have a strong national defense establishment. War is not only a trial of military and political strength but also a trial of economic strength.

The economy is the foundation of national defense. Only speedy economic development can bring about greater progress in national defense construction. The factors for revolution and war are both increasing in the world today and the contention between the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--is becoming ever more acute. Soviet revisionism has not given up its wild ambition to subjugate China. With the wolf and tiger confronting us, we must compete with imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries; race against time; and work as quickly as possible to speed up socialist production, economic construction, national defense construction and the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. We must provide firm and reliable material guarantees to assure victory in wars against aggression in the future. Only in this way can we provide greater material support for the revolutionary struggles waged by the world's people, perform our proletarian internationalist duty in a still better way and make greater contributions to mankind.

3. Efforts to develop socialist production are required to gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people.

Only by promoting production well and developing the socialist economy at high speed can we gradually satisfy the steadily increasing demands of the material and cultural life of the people and further fire their enthusiasm for putting every effort into building socialism. The Gang of Four desperately opposed and sabotaged our efforts to promote production. Their criminal objective was to prevent us from satisfying the people's demands and drastically undermine the superiority of the socialist system.

4. Rapid development of socialist production is also required to gradually narrow the three major differences and to prepare material conditions for the transition to a communist society. The historical mission of the proletariat is to eradicate capitalism from the earth, relegating it to history, destroy all exploiting classes, eliminate all class difference and realize communism.

The afore-mentioned points show that to promote socialist production and modernize agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology is a major issue concerning the future and destiny of our party and our country. Chairman Mao pointed out as early as 1956 that China should strive to overtake the United States in 50 or 60 years economically, that if we don't, we the Chinese nation will be letting the nations of the world down and we will not be making much of a contribution to mankind, and should be read off the face of the earth. What an encouragement and inspiration Chairman Mao's words are to us. We are determined to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, seriously implement the militant tasks set by the 11th National Congress of the party and work hard under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

CSO: 4006

GANG SCORED FOR OPPOSING PLANNED ECONOMY

Peking KUANG-MING JIH-PAO in Chinese 31 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by Wu Chia-pei, Chang Shou-i and Chiu Chuan-ying: "Criticizing the Fallacies of the 'Gang of Four' Against Planned Economy"]

[Summary] "In their scheme to undermine socialism and disrupt the entire socialist economy so as to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism amid the chaos, the 'Gang of Four' concocted all kinds of fallacies, feverishly opposed the socialist planned economy and went all-out to promote liberalization of the economy." Because of their interference and disruption our national economy was reduced to a state of semi-anarchy. We must thoroughly criticize the fallacies they spread to sabotage planned economy.

"In a periodical under their control, the 'Gang of Four' preached that the practice of planned economy was by no means 'a criterion for determining the nature of a state.' They said: 'The allegation that the mere practice of planned economy means socialism doesn't hold water.'" This was most preposterous and reactionary.

"Marxism holds that the practice of planned economy is an essential feature distinguishing the socialist system from the capitalist system and is an important indication of the tremendous advantages of socialism." The dictatorship of the proletariat and public ownership of the means of production are two basic requirements necessary for practicing planned economy. "The 'Gang of Four' severed the inner organic link between planned economy and socialist production relations and obliterated the differences between socialism and capitalism, declaring that capitalist countries also develop their economies 'in a planned way' and that the social-imperialist country of the Soviet Union 'is still practicing planned economy.' This was a flagrant attempt to embellish capitalism and social-imperialism."

In a capitalist country it is impossible to run the entire national economy according to a unified plan, because the means of production belong to the

capitalists. In light of the outcry made by bourgeois apologists about "planned capitalism," Lenin incisively pointed out: "The socialization of labor by capital has advanced so far that even bourgeois literature loudly proclaims the necessity of the 'planned organization of the national economy....' This is a 'sign of the times,' a sign of the complete break-up of the capitalist system." In arbitrarily lumping together planned economy and capitalism, the "Gang of Four" were making a futile attempt to prettify the latter.

In the Soviet Union today the dictatorship of the proletariat has turned into bourgeois fascist dictatorship and socialist public ownership into ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. "Under the rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, capitalist competitions and anarchy in production again emerged, the national economy developed in a lopsided way, proportional relations were seriously out of balance, the number of unemployed grew larger and larger, and the working people were in deep waters. The entire national economy had long since turned into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy." The "Gang of Four" fully revealed their true colors as lackeys of the Soviet revisionists when they applied rouge and powder to this kind of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy.

"To the 'Gang of Four' a state of whatever nature was a planned economy so long as economic planning was carried out by the state. They simply did not understand that economic planning falls into the category of ideology and must not be equated with planned economy. They also did not understand that there is a world of difference between economic planning in a socialist country and that in a capitalist or social-imperialist country both in terms of the production relations they reflect and in the class interests and aspirations they embody, and the two must not be lumped together."

Chairman Mao said: "Without a high degree of democracy it is impossible to have a high degree of centralism, and without a high degree of centralism it is impossible to establish a socialist economy." Centralized and unified leadership under the Central Committee is a fundamental guarantee for practicing planned economy. "With ulterior motives the 'Gang of Four' attacked the party's centralized and unified leadership over the national economy as 'direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned' and even as 'bureaucrat-monopoly,' 'revisionism' and 'bourgeois dictatorship.'"

We are also against "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" because rigid control would fetter the initiative of local authorities. We always advocate giving full play to the two sources of initiative from the central and local authorities under the unified planning of the state. We know from our experiences in building socialism that on the premise of giving play to the two sources of initiative we can develop our national economy at a high speed provided we concentrate our manpower and material and financial resources on a few projects. Inappropriate decentralization is harmful to the high-speed development of our national economy.

"Exploiting the criticism of 'direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned,' the 'Gang of Four' opposed the centralized and unified leadership of the party Central Committee over economic work. They obscured the demarcation line between bureaucratic centralism and conscious and democratic proletarian centralism so as to oppose 'leadership, planning and control which are not unduly centralized' but indispensable for realizing planned economy. They interfered with and disrupted the normal functioning of central departments by confusing the distinction between 'direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned' should be 'directed against those who are still in office.'" This was an integral part of their conspiracy to usurp party and state power [as received].

In order to practice planned economy, we must have stricter planning to insure the all-round fulfillment of the state plan. But the "gang of Four" deliberately created confusion by spreading the mistaken idea that "it is all right if we cannot fulfill our plans so long as the line is correct."

The "Gang of Four" smeared the eight economic and technical indices as "eight massive cudgels" and the seven systems for the management of enterprises as "seven ropes." They described the efforts made by various enterprises to fulfill the targets set in the state plan as "revisionism" and "putting targets in command." This was another poisonous arrow shot at socialist planned economy.

In order to oppose planned economy and promote liberalization, the "Gang of Four" also distorted the role of the law of value in socialist society. "They completely denied the fact that due to the establishment of the system of public ownership of the means of production, a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat was able to understand the law of value and make it serve the socialist planned economy. They believed that the law of value still blindly regulated production and circulation in socialist society as it did in capitalist society."

"They fundamentally denied that the socialist economy was mainly dominated by the law of planned and proportionate development and that the law of value only supplemented the state plan. Provided that they are properly applied, these two laws do not necessarily have to be one waning and the other waxing, nor do they have to be in opposition to each other."

They described the temporary disequilibrium in the supply and demand of certain commodities as a constant and universal phenomenon which "exists daily and hourly." Actually, they were trying to advertise the role of the law of value as a spontaneous regulator, a means for achieving equilibrium in supply and demand. According to their "theory," spontaneity and blindness are bound to replace planning and economic liberalization is bound to undermine the planned economy, and ultimately capitalism will vanquish socialism.

"The 'Gang of Four' denigrated the socialist planned economy and described it as capitalist laissez-faire economy in order to mold public opinion for their pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line in the economic sphere. In localities under their control they set up their own systems, worked out their own policies, did not commit themselves to the tasks set in the state plan, did not report their plans to the state, and allowed themselves freedom of production, recruitment, exchange, pricing and in undertaking projects." They even opposed Chairman Mao's "policy of autocratic rule in foreign trade" and clamored about "making revolution against monopoly." The essential truth was that they wanted to make revolution against socialism.

"The fallacies and criminal activities of the 'Gang of Four' against socialist planned economy embody a concentrated reflection of the desire of class enemies at home and abroad to restore capitalism in China. The struggle between our party and the 'Gang of Four' on the economic front is a major battle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat over restoration and counter-restoration. We must carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the 'Gang of Four' and further eliminate their effect and remnant poison in the economic sphere so that socialist planned economy can blossom and bear abundant fruits on the vast expanse of our motherland.

CSO: 4006

PEKING PAPER CALLS FOR FURTHER INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Peking JEN-MIN JIH-PAO in Chinese 4 Nov 77 p 2 HK

[Short commentary: "Make Continuous Efforts"]

[Summary] As the year draws to a close and at a time when many factories, mines and other enterprises have fulfilled or are about to fulfill the state plan ahead of schedule, it is particularly necessary to promote the spirit of making continuous efforts.

"Under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the situation on the industry and communications front, as on other fronts, is excellent. At present a salient feature of this excellent situation is that in the course of the great struggle to deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the 'Gang of Four,' many factories, mines and other enterprises have fulfilled the state plan for the whole year ahead of schedule. Due to the interference and sabotage of the 'Gang of Four,' some enterprises had for a time fallen behind. But they have caught up, joined the ranks of the advanced enterprises and will attain the target set for the year. Confronted by this excellent situation, two different attitudes might be adopted: to rest contentedly on the results already achieved and to refuse to make further progress, or to make continuous efforts by taking the over-all situation into consideration, emulating the advanced and continuously advancing on the basis of one dividing into two. We favor the latter attitude, not the former."

Even though many factories, mines and other enterprises have overfulfilled the state plan, due to the interference and sabotage of the "Gang of Four" some targets and standards were not sufficiently high. Therefore it is necessary for us to redouble our efforts in order to advance toward higher standards.

"The initial success achieved this year is the first step toward achieving great success within 3 years. Besides striving to further raise the level of production, it is also urgently necessary for those enterprises which

have already fulfilled this year's state plan ahead of schedule to make good preparations in terms of equipment, raw materials and the organization of manpower for production in the coming year. We must continue to make progress. We cannot stand still."

Now is the crucial moment to make the final dash for complete victory in fulfilling the combat task of grasping the key link in running the country well. Let us carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting continuously without fear of fatigue, make continuous efforts and dash toward the new goal.

CSO: 4006

EDITORIAL URGES THE RAISING OF MORE BEEF CATTLE

Peking JEN-MIN JIH-PAO in Chinese 5 Nov 77 p 3 HK

[Short commentary: "More Cattle Can be Raised"]

[Summary] Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out during a visit to Heilung-kiang Province: "We should also tend the grasslands well and effect a great advance in stockbreeding." "More cattle can be raised." Chairman Hua's instructions point out the direction for the energetic development of stockbreeding and the building of cattle-breeding bases.

"In the past few years Heilungkiang Province has persisted in raising oxen in disregard of the 'Gang of Four's' interference and sabotage, energetically built cattle-breeding bases, introduced fine strains, improved species and gradually turned local oxen--which are small in size, slow in putting on weight and low in meat output--into beef cattle which are bigger in size, quick to gain weight and high in meat output."

With the continuous development of agricultural mechanization, the role of draft oxen will gradually diminish. "Some people think that 'it is useless to raise oxen' and 'cattle-raising is a losing business.' They are unwilling to develop cattle-raising. This is a one-sided view which overlooks another use of cattle. Certain counties in Heilungkiang Province made use of grasslands for the energetic development of beef cattle. This not only helps to accumulate capital for the realization of agricultural mechanization, consolidate and strengthen the collective economy and change agricultural production conditions, but also serves to add to the income of commune members, enliven the market and improve the people's livelihoods. A boost is also given to foreign trade and export business. Facts and figures cited by Chao-yuan County regarding the development of raising beef cattle show that it has great potential."

"What is practiced in Chao-yuan County and other places shows that even in areas without grassland, cattle can also be raised for meat. The party committees of the areas concerned should mobilize the masses, make full use of local favorable conditions and energetically develop cattle and sheep breeding in order to greatly promote stockbreeding."

CSO: 4006

BRIEFS

CANTON FOREIGN TRADE--By the end of September, Canton's foreign trade had fulfilled 80 percent of the annual procurement plan and 84 percent of the yearly export plan, an increase of 4.3 and 22.7 percent, respectively, compared with the same period last year. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 77 HK]

HEILUNGKIANG LIGHT INDUSTRY--In Mu-tan-chiang Prefecture of Heilungkiang Province, 98.4 percent of the enterprises of the Second Light Industry Department were operating at a profit by the end of September. This percentage was as high as 100 percent in the case of such enterprises in seven cities and counties of Mu-tan-chiang Prefecture. The number of enterprises suffering deficits in the prefecture declined 92.7 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1976, and the total amount of money involved in such deficits dropped 94 percent. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 77 HK]

HONAN HYDROELECTRIC POWER--To date Wu-chih County has built 101 small hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 6,118 kw. It has also erected some 1,300 li of electricity transmission cables. Industrial output this year has fulfilled the year's production quotas 3 months ahead of schedule, and the value of total output increased 64 percent over the same period last year. The county also reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 77 HK]

HAINAN INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS--From January to September the total value of industrial output in Chiung-hai County accounted for 78.5 percent of the yearly plan, an increase of 17.1 percent over the corresponding period last year, while costs decreased 4.6 percent and profits increased 11.4 percent. This year the industry and communication fronts in this county have made 144 technical innovations, greatly reducing consumption of coal, coke, steel and electricity. The people on these fronts have also recovered 300 tons of discarded rolled steel and saved 21,500 kg of petroleum. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 Oct 77 HK]

ANHWEI RECYCLING PROGRESS--By the end of September the people in Fu-yang County had recovered a total of 368,000 yuan worth of discarded material, overfulfilling the plan for the whole year. The material includes 1,578,000 catties of iron and steel. By the end of July the county had overfulfilled the recovery plan for the whole year. Purchase points for discarded material in the county have increased from 135 to 435. The various basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives have set up repair sections for agricultural machinery and tools. This year the county has repaired 40,000 pieces of agricultural machinery and tools for the communes and brigades and produced 244,000 pieces of small agricultural tools with discarded material. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 77 HK]

HAINAN COUNTY'S HIGHWAYS--In the past 10 years or so, 75 highways have been built in T'ung-ch'ang County. Their total length is 408 km, about 150 percent of the total length of highways in the county before 1965. The county has 75 new bridges with a total length of 1,423 meters. In 1974, all the brigades in the county could be reached by highways, and in 1976, 94 percent of the production teams in the county could be reached by highways. [Haikow Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Sep 77 HK]

KIRIN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION--The Yen-tung-shan-Pai-shan-chen railway in Kirin Province was completed and opened to traffic on 1 October. This railway runs from Yen-tung-shan on the Shenyang-Kirin railway to Pai-shan-chen in the southeastern part of Hua-tien County near the Sunghua River, and extends 119.45 kilometers. Construction of this railway has involved completing more than 10 million cubic meters of earthwork and stonework, building 54 bridges, 50 tunnels, 354 culverts, and more than 60,000 square meters of buildings, as well as laying 182.68 kilometers of track. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 77 SK]

REROUTE RAIL SECTION--On 31 August, the No 3 construction section of Kirin railway completed a project of rerouting the section of railway from T'ung-hua to East T'ung-hua and opened it to traffic. Thanks to completion of this project, a locomotive going through this section now enjoys lesser grade on the track, increased haulage capacity by one-and-a-half times, less consumption of coal, greater safety in operation, and less strenous work required of its personnel. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 77 SK]

EXTEND BUS LINE--Ch'ang-ch'un municipality completed the construction of an electrified bus extension line and opened it to traffic on 1 October. The total length of this route No 2 is 5.6 kilometers, running from Ch'ang-ch'un railway station on Hsi-an Road through Hung-chih Street to Hung-chi Street. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 77 SK]

STATE PLANS FULFILLED--By the end of September, 19 plants and mines of Wu-hai Municipality of Inner Mongolia fulfilled their state-assigned 1977 plans. In the first 9 months of 1977, Wu-ta Coal Mining Administration fulfilled its

production plan for the first 10 months. On 10 October, the national day, Wu-ta Coal Mining Administration overfulfilled its daily crude coal production quota by 32 percent, and Hai-po-wan Coal Mining Administration by 77.2 percent. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 77]

NEW SUPERSPEED DRILL--Over the past 20 years, cutting tools in China have been used in many fields of production, and their precision and structure have reached advanced levels. The Ch'un drill bit [ch'un tsuan 5028 7018], whose cutting performance greatly topped that of similar drill bits of the capitalist countries, is so advanced in application that it leaves the capitalist countries 10 years behind. The superspeed steel which China began to produce recently is noted for its intensity, hardness, and friction resistance. Metal-cutting methods have also been greatly improved in China. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 77]

LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION--Ho-fei municipal light industrial system reported that by September its total value of industrial production fulfilled this year's state plan. Total production increased by 16.1 percent as compared with the same period of last year, scoring the best record in history. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 77 HK]

ANHWEI COUNTY COOPERATIVE PROFITS--Fu-yang County (Cha-hua) supply, marketing cooperative has strengthened the management of the enterprise and enlarged the scope of business. It has increased profits and accumulated more capital for the state. In 1976, it delivered to the state a profit of 65,000 yuan. This year, it has already delivered to the state a profit of 70,000 yuan, up 40 percent over the same period last year. At the same time, it has also delivered to the state a tax revenue of 120,000 yuan. This supply, marketing cooperative has also run a phosphate fertilizer plant itself and increased for the state fixed assets of some 100,000 yuan. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 77 HK]

SALVAGE SCRAP MATERIALS--The cadres and masses of Ch'u County have actively retrieved scrap and old materials. According to statistics, the county has retrieved some 3,800 tons of scrap iron and steel, overfulfilling the year's task by 34 percent. They have also done a comparatively better job in fulfilling the tasks of retrieving odd pieces of paper, rags, scrap plastics, and various other materials. Ch'u County has overfulfilled the task to retrieve scrap and old materials for 6 consecutive years. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 77 HK]

CHEKIANG ZEOLITE DEPOSITS--A vast deposit of zeolite has been discovered in Lishui Prefecture, Chekiang Province. Sites indicating apparent zeolite deposits have also been discovered in a dozen counties in Chin-hua, Ning-po and T'ai-chou prefectures. Zeolite is used in certain absorption and catalytic processes and has many applications, including the treatment of industrial wastes. In the past all zeolite used in industry in China was made synthetically. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Oct 77 OW]

KWANGTUNG COUNTY POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS--Canton, 19 Oct--After 7 years of hard work Nan-hai County, Kwangtung, has transformed its backwardness in postal and telecommunications. Carrier circuits have now been generally introduced in telecommunications services between the county seat and communes. Mail in rural areas is being delivered by motor vehicle. Radio facsimile service has been made available between the county seat and certain communes, and dial phones have been installed in the county seat and some communes. Wooden telephone poles have been replaced with concrete ones, and radio telecommunications services have been introduced in three communes. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 19 Oct 77 OW]

SZECHWAN'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Between January and September, Szechwan's total industrial production value was 28.7 percent more than the same period last year. The output of 70 of the more than 80 principal products registered an increase over the corresponding period last year. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 28 Oct 77 HK]

HAI-NAN CEMENT PLANTS--The small cement plants in various counties and Haikow in Hai-nan overfulfilled the state quotas for 1977 by 18.7 percent 3 months ahead of schedule. Output was up 75.5 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The Chiungchung County cement plant produced 5,545 tons of cement from January to September, 80 percent more than in a similar period of last year. The plant reduced its costs by 26 percent in the same period. Wenchang County cement plant produced 1,422 tons of cement in September. [Haikow Hai-nan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Oct 77 HK]

HUPEH POWER GENERATOR--Hupeh's first 100,000-kilowatt power generator recently came into operation. Construction began in 1974. After the fall of the Gang of Four, the masses of workers, scientists and technicians worked very hard and, with the support of the people and militiamen in neighboring countries, they completed the project in good time. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Oct 77 HK]

KWANGSI'S ELECTRICITY OUTPUT--Kwangsi has implemented generation of electricity at five levels: prefectures, counties, communes, production brigades and production teams. During the past 11 years the region registered an average increase of 11,000 kilowatts every year. This has promoted the development of agriculture and industry. At present the whole region is running some 1,600 medium- and small-sized hydroelectric stations with a total capacity of 152,700 kilowatts, an increase of 900 percent over 1965. Every commune throughout the region has received electricity, while some 70 percent of the production brigades and 50 percent of the production teams have been provided with electricity. [Nanning Kwangsi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 77 HK]

CSO: 4006

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL

'KUANG-MING JIH-PAO' STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LABORATORY WORK

Peking KUANG-MING JIH-PAO in Chinese 19 Oct 77 p 3 HK

[Article by Chou Pin: "Pay Attention to Laboratory Work"]

[Summary] "Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always attached special importance to scientific experimentation. He regarded it as a great revolutionary movement indispensable for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for building socialism and as one of the sources of correct ideas.

"Scientific experimentation is an independent social activity derived and developed from the struggle for production and is something which cannot be replaced by actual production." Through experimentation we can more completely discover the essence of the natural world and advance science and technology.

Laboratories are necessary for conducting scientific research. In a laboratory we can create all kinds of special conditions, such as ultra high pressures, ultra high vacuums, ultra high or low temperatures, ultra strong magnetic fields, and so forth, which are hard to obtain or directly use in the natural world and are not yet present in the production process. "By conducting research and experiments under these extreme conditions in laboratories we can acquire a broader and deeper knowledge of nature, discover the laws of nature, advance new scientific theories, provide production and construction with new materials, techniques and products, blaze new trails in technology and open up new spheres of production." At the same time, the use of special laboratory instruments such as a high-energy synchrotron and a radioastronomical telescope can advance our scientific research to a higher level and broaden our horizons.

More often than not we cannot conduct research directly into the issues in question. For example, take the inference of radiation sickness and the cause of cancer. Of course we cannot carry out experiments directly on the human body, but we can do so on monkeys or white mice.

"The development of modern natural sciences depends more and more heavily on scientific experimentation. It has also become increasingly clear that scientific research must set the pace for production and construction."

"The progress made in the facilities for scientific experimentation is an important condition for and a hallmark of the development of science and technology. The technical level of scientific instruments is determined by the level of production development. To catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology, we must have a contingent of scientists and technicians that ranks among the world's best and have the most advanced scientific experiment facilities. As in fighting a war, we must have crack troops and good weapons. In this way our scientific experimentation will be raised to a new and higher level."

The "gang of four" obliterated the difference between scientific experimentation and the struggle for production, negated the importance and necessity of laboratory work and wantonly slandered scientists and technicians. They described laboratories as "stubborn bulwarks of capitalism," denigrated laboratory work as "small production" divorced from the masses, abolished research and experimentation in the name of "opening doors" and damaged laboratory facilities.

"Chih Chun and other sworn confederates of the 'gang of four' at Tsinghua University even ordered the smashing of the Water Conservancy Department's laboratory office, which was equipped with advanced equipment. Because of this, Tsinghua was unable to accomplish its assigned tasks of conducting water conservation research and of teaching. The gang's followers in Shanghai forcibly destroyed the Shanghai Biological Experimentation Center which was in the process of being set up. Because of their crimes, many advanced precision instruments were lost, and the plan for biological research was buried." We must thoroughly criticize and repudiate the gang's reactionary fallacies and counterrevolutionary crimes aimed at negating laboratory work and sabotaging scientific experimentation.

"At the 11th National CCP Congress our wise leader Chairman Hua put forward the combat call to 'advance toward the modernization of science and technology.' Strengthening laboratory work and putting it on a sound basis are concrete measures for modernizing science and technology. In accordance with the spirit of the CCP Central Committee circular on holding a national science conference, we must quickly restore scientific research institutions that were disbanded by the 'gang of four' and put in order those that were disrupted, try our utmost to repair instruments and equipment damaged by the gang, concentrate on the production of instruments and meters for experimentation, and create the necessary conditions for scientific research as quickly as possible. In addition, scientific research institutions must promote the study and development of special instruments for research purposes, use the achievements of modern science and technology to expand the facilities for scientific experimentation, and speed up the automation and computerization of scientific experiments. At the same time, we must adhere to the principle of walking on two legs, combine indigenous with foreign methods, actively develop advanced laboratory equipment on the one hand and make do with whatever we have on the other, and give full play to available facilities."

SZECHWAN PARTY DECREES STRENGTHENED SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL WORK

Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 18 Oct 77 HK

[SZECHWAN DAILY editorial: "Strengthen Leadership and Manage Science in a Big Way"; date not given]

[Summary] "The CCP Central Committee's circular on the convocation of a national conference on science has turned a new page in the annals of our country's scientific work. In connection with the reality of our province, the Provincial Party Committee put forward the decision on conscientiously implementing the circular of the CCP Central Committee. Party committees at all levels must act in accordance with the Provincial Party Committee's decision and strengthen leadership. Under the guidance of the line of the 11th Party Congress, they must conscientiously organize the people to penetratingly study and extensively propagate the Party Central Committee's circular."

"During the past 28 years and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the development of this province's scientific and technical work has been rapid, and its achievements are great. However, due to the sabotage of the 'gang of four' and their factionalist force in Szechwan, our cause of science and technology has been seriously disrupted."

Our province's scientific and technical levels are backward as compared with the coastal provinces. Party organizations at all levels must mobilize, strengthen leadership and do a good job of managing science in a big way without delay. "Party committees at all levels must pay special attention to implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals without delay." It is imperative to show concern for the working and living conditions of scientific and technical personnel.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we can scale the heights of world science in the near future. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can unquestionably be attained.

CSO: 4006

TIENTSIN RESEARCHERS DEVELOP PRECISION FLIGHT LOCATOR

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 21 Oct 77 SK

[Text] In collaboration with the Tientsin Radio Factory, the Civil Aviation General Administration and the Tientsin Waterways Bureau, a certain research institute has succeeded through research in building a high-precision radio locator set [kao chingtu tingwei i hsi tung shepei]. This success has closed a gap in precision radio locating technology in China.

This set of equipment comes in two types: the aerial type and the marine type. Actual application shows that the aerial type can provide accurate and unerring guidance in flight navigation, thus improving the efficiency and quality of flight missions, saving labor, reducing labor intensity, lowering the cost of flight missions, and enabling aircraft to carry out night flights to serve agricultural interests more satisfactorily.

During a trial application the marine type proved capable of greatly improving work efficiency. It can be used without being affected by storms and other weather conditions, enabling a vessel to continue its operations [words indistinct].

CSO: 4006

CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR DISCUSSES MODERNIZATION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Oct 77 OW

[Report on interview with Tang Ao-ching, professor at Kirin University:
"Hold Aloft the Red Banner, Scale the Heights"; portion of interview recorded]

[Excerpts] On a bright autumn day this reporter was pleased to call on Prof Tang Ao-ching at the Department of Chemistry, Kirin University. Comrade Tang Ao-ching, presently vice chairman of the Kirin University Revolutionary Committee and academic member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, returned to the motherland from abroad in the early post-liberation period with an earnest patriotic fervor. Under the party's leadership during the past 20 years or so, Comrade Tang Ao-ching has conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, paid attention to remolding his world outlook, taken the road of integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers, and industriously engaged in basic theoretical chemical research, thus contributing to the development of China's socialist science. In recent years, by resisting the pressure of the "gang of four" and persevering in his research in basic chemical theories, he raised the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry from the stage of qualitative determination to the stage of semiquantitative determination and, together with Comrade Chiang Yuan-sheng and other coworkers, advanced a graph theory of molecular orbitals. His work enriched and developed the molecular orbital theory in quantum chemistry and marked a new achievement at the advanced world level.

The principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry was established in the 1960's by summing up a large number of principles arrived at in practical organic syntheses on the basis of the molecular orbital theory, a significant theory in quantum chemistry. It was then developed after being proved and enriched by numerous experiments. It is an important principle in guiding organic syntheses research and chemical industrial production. With the lofty aspiration of developing China's science to catch up and surpass the advance world level, Comrade Tang Ao-ching began his research in the molecular orbital theory in 1973. While the busy research was going on, the "gang of four" stirred up the evil wind of negating basic theoretical research in order to usurp party and state power. Recalling his experience, Comrade Tang Ao-ching said with deep emotion: [begin recording] "I recall many things in those days. In the summer of 1950 I attended a national

science work conference. One afternoon the great leader Chairman Mao, in buoyant spirits, came to the conference hall and cordially received all representatives to the conference. At that conference our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, acting on Chairman Mao's instruction, made the decision to include theoretical scientific research as an item in our country's science development work. In 1962 I attended the second national science work conference, at which Chairman Mao himself examined and approved a number of basic theoretical research projects. In 1972 our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou again issued a series of important instructions on strengthening basic theoretical research. Without basic theoretical research, it is impossible to work out thousands upon thousands of major new techniques and innovations. Failure to pay attention to basic theoretical research will affect our important tasks and bring a big loss to us. In that case, we will be unable to catch up with and surpass the advance world level of science and technology. So I made up my mind to resolutely begin my basic theoretical research without fear of the risk involved." [end recording]

In the course of their research work, Comrade Tang Ao-ching and his coworkers used Marxist dialectic materialism to analyze and appraise the three different theories on molecular orbitals. They were thus able to put forward their own calculation method and formula and advance a new theory, which develops the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry, raising it from the stage of qualitative determination to the stage of semiquantitative determination. This achievement is of vital significance to the development of basic chemical theories and organic syntheses industries in our country.

Comrade Tang Ao-ching not only persevered in basic theoretical research himself but made positive efforts to train scientific research personnel for our country who are both Red and expert. Through many years of practice, Comrade Tang Ao-ching has deeply realized that great efforts should be made to train scientific research personnel who are both Red and expert in order that our country might achieve modernization of science and technology as quickly as possible. For this reason he is always enthusiastic in doing a good job of disseminating his knowledge of basic chemical theories. Indeed, more than 300 researchers in basic chemical theories have received assistance from Comrade Tang Ao-ching during the past 20 years or so.

CSO: 4006

HUPEH FORUM URGES STEPPED-UP FIGHT AGAINST SCHISTOSOMIASIS

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Oct 77 HK

[Summary] "Three October was the 19th anniversary of the promulgation of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant poem 'Farewell to the God of Plague.' The Hupeh Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently held a forum and conducted commemorative activities. A responsible comrade of the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered a speech at the forum."

Representatives of provincial organs, PLA units stationed in Wuhan, factories, mines and other enterprises, medical colleges and medical scientific research units present at the forum restudied Chairman Mao's brilliant poem and remembered Chairman Mao's warm concern for the people of the plague-stricken areas.

"In the past 20 years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, party organizations at all levels in the plague-stricken areas of Hupeh have taken class struggle as the key link and, in connection with the movement to learn from Ia-chai in agriculture, vigorously fought a people's war of sending off the God of Plague. They achieved very great results.

"The area of snails in the province has been reduced by 78 percent and the number of patients by 65 percent; a group of counties, communes and brigades which have basically eliminated schistosomiasis has emerged. A profound transformation has occurred in the features of the plague-stricken areas. The health of the people has improved, and agricultural production has been promoted. There is a prosperous scene of 'The spring wind blows amid profuse willow wands.'

"With the smashing of the "gang of four," the prevention of schistosomiasis must be promoted in a big way. Since the beginning of last year the mass movements to learn from Ta-chai in agriculture and from Yukiang in the prevention of schistosomiasis have developed in plague-stricken areas throughout the province. Some 7.46 million laborers have plunged into the elimination of snails, and the area of (?insured) elimination of snails has increased by 20 percent over the same period last year."

With the combined efforts of various medical scientific research units, medical colleges, basic-level medical personnel and "barefoot" doctors, Hupeh has achieved great success with the "new 505," a new medicine for schistosomiasis first manufactured in Hupeh. Through clinical testing it was shown that the medicine is highly effective and that the period of treatment is short. It is safe and convenient and the cost is low. It has been well received by the people of the plague-stricken areas and by medical personnel.

CSO: 4006

'KIANGSI JIH-PAO' ARTICLE ON ELIMINATING SCHISTOSOMIASIS

Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 77 HK

[KIANGSI JIH-PAO commentator article: "Quicken the Pace of Bidding Farewell to the God of Plague"; date not given]

[Summary] "In the days of commemorating the 19th anniversary of the publication of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant poem 'Farewell to the God of Plague,' Wan'an, Hukou, Fengcheng and Kaoan counties in our province have basically wiped out schistosomiasis. The arrival of this good news has inspired us. We hereby express our warm congratulations to the people of those four counties on the new victories they have won on the preventive front against schistosomiasis.

"We hope that other areas will further learn from Yukiang and the four counties, vie with each other, go all out, aim high and quicken the pace of bidding farewell to the God of Plague.

"Accelerating the pace of bidding farewell to the God of Plague is a great issue which means to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua, quickly and completely wipe out schistosomiasis, deliver some people from suffering and realize Chairman Mao's behest.

"Chairman Mao issued a great call 22 years ago: 'It is imperative to wipe out schistosomiasis.' Chairman Mao read a report 19 years ago that schistosomiasis had been wiped out in Yukiang County. He was then very happy and could not sleep. Thus he happily wrote the brilliant, sublime and heroic poem 'Farewell to the God of Plague.'

"During the past 20 years or so, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought of bidding farewell to the God of Plague, our province's people have united to fight against schistosomiasis and have won great victories in wiping out schistosomiasis. But due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially of the "gang of four", the work of wiping out schistosomiasis has not been completely successful. A year has now elapsed since the smashing of the "gang of four." Under the leadership

of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, we should energetically carry out the preventive work against schistosomiasis and strive to realize Chairman Mao's grand behest at an early date."

We must make full use of the experiences of Yukiang and other areas, conscientiously strengthen party leadership, fully mobilize the masses of people and integrate the preventive work against schistosomiasis with agricultural production. We must wipe out schistosomiasis as quickly as possible. We must greet the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant poem "Farewell to the God of Plague" with new and still greater victories.

CSO: 4006

HAINAN HOLDS MEETING ON MATERNITY, INFANT WELFARE WORK

Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Oct 77 HK

[Summary] The Hainan Regional Women's Federation, Public Health Bureau and Education Bureau recently held a joint on-the-spot meeting in Tingan County on maternity and infant welfare work. "The meeting demanded that, under the unified leadership of their party committees, departments concerned at all levels closely cooperate with each other, seriously implement Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, and do a further good job in general examination and treatment of women's diseases in the rural area and in consolidating and developing infants' education and the organization of nurseries. They should make necessary contributions to unfettering the women's labor forces, promoting the levels of women's and children's health, giving better play to the women's role as half the universe in the movement to learn from Ta-chai in agriculture and cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

The meeting was attended and addressed by leading comrades of the regional party committee. During the meeting the representatives visited progressive maternity and infant welfare units in Tingan County and extensively summed up and exchanged experiences. The meeting affirmed: "Our region has achieved certain results in maternity and infant welfare work. However, many weak links still exist, and we are still far from the requirements of the current excellent situation. We must catch up with the current excellent situation."

The meeting pointed out: "Maternity and infant welfare work is an indispensable component part of the socialist cause. To do this work well is of important significance for unfettering the women's labor forces, promoting the movement to learn from Ta-chai in agriculture, developing socialist production, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Leadership at all levels and departments concerned must therefore deepen their understanding and put maternity and infant welfare work in the proper place. In close coordination with one another, women's federations, public health departments and education departments at all levels must give full play to their subjective role of conscious activity, seriously run points, cultivate typical examples, sum up and popularize progressive experiences and lead the work over areas by means of the experiences gained at points. They should grasp maternity and infant welfare work firmly and well.

"Under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, we must persist in taking the class struggle as the key link and penetratingly expose and vehemently criticize the 'gang of four's' crimes in interfering with and sabotaging maternity and infant welfare work. We must eliminate the remnant poison and influence of their revisionist line, strengthen political and ideological work and lead the masses to thoroughly break with the old traditional concepts to get rid of the ideological obstacles to doing a good job in maternity and infant welfare work. We must seriously cultivate and train backbone elements and set up a Red and expert force for maternity and infant welfare work. We must constantly heighten the level of infants' education and the technical level of preventing and treating women's diseases. We must seriously implement the socialist distribution principle, rationally solve the question of payment for labor of the personnel engaged in rural maternity and infant welfare work and in infants' education, and give full play to their active role in maternity and infant welfare work."

CSO: 4006

END